SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1778.

In CONGRESS, *February* 3, 1778.

RESOLVED,

THAT every officer, who holds or ſhall hereafter hold a commiſſion or office from Congreſs, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the following oath or affirmation;

"I do acknowledge the United States of America, to be Free, Independent and Sovereign States, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great-Britain; and I renounce, refuſe and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do ſwear (or affirm) that I will to the utmoſt of my power, ſupport, maintain and defend the ſaid United States, againſt the ſaid King George the Third, his heirs and ſucceſſors and his and their abettors, aſſiſtants and adherents and will ſerve the ſaid United States in the office of which I now hold, with fidelity, according to the beſt of my ſkill and underſtanding." So help me God.

That all officers of the army ſhall take and ſubſcribe the foregoing oath or affirmation, before the Commander in Chief, or any Major General or Brigadier General.

That all officers of the navy ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſame, before one of the Commiſſioners of the Navy Boards, or before a Judge or Juſtice of the Peace of the State, wherein they reſpectively reſide or ſhall receive their commiſſions or warrants.

That all perſons holding any civil office of truſt or profit, under the Congreſs of theſe United States, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation before a Judge or Juſtice of the Peace of the State, wherein they reſpectively reſide.

That every officer having the diſpoſal of public money, or who is or ſhall be intruſted with the charge or diſtribution of public ſtores, ſhall, at the time of taking and ſubſcribing the foregoing oath or affirmation, alſo take an oath or affirmation of office in the following words.

"I do ſwear (or affirm) that I will faithfully truly and impartially execute the office of to which I am appointed, and render a true account, when thereunto required, of all public monies by me received or expended, and of all ſtores or other effects to me intruſted, which belong to the United States, and will, in all reſpects, diſcharge the truſt repoſed in me with juſtice and integrity, to the beſt of my ſkill and underſtanding."

That every officer, taking the foregoing oaths or affirmations or either of them, ſhall obtain from the perſon adminiſtering the ſame, duplicate certificates ſpecifying the time of his taking it or them and alſo his name and rank or employment.

That every military officer ſhall deliver or tranſmit one of the certificates ſo obtained, to the Commander in Chief or the Commander of a Department, or to ſuch perſon, as by General Orders ſhall be appointed to receive the ſame; and the ſaid commanding officers ſhall cauſe the certificates ſo received to be ſent to the Secretary of Congreſs, and ſhall keep an exact liſt of the names of all officers whoſe certificates ſhall be received and forwarded, together with their ſeveral ranks and the times of their being qualified.

That every officer in the navy ſhall deliver or ſend one of the certificates by him obtained to the Navy Board moſt convenient, who are required to tranſmit the ſame, and alſo a certificate of their own qualifications, to the Marine Committee, as ſoon as conveniently may be.

That every other perſon employed in any civil department or office as abovementioned, ſhall ſend or deliver one of the certificates by him obtained to the Secretary of the State, to which he belongs, or to ſuch other perſon or perſons, as the Governor or Preſident of ſuch State ſhall direct. And the Governors or Preſidents of the ſeveral States, are hereby requeſted to attend to this matter and to cauſe the certificates, when received, to be tranſmitted to the Secretary of Congreſs.

That each deponant or affirmant ſhall retain and keep the other certificate, by him obtained, as a voucher of his having complied with what is hereby enjoined him.

Reſolved, That every officer civil or military, now in office, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the qualification above directed, within twenty days after notice hereof; and every perſon hereafter appointed to any office, by or under the authority of the Congreſs of the United States of America, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſame, previous to his acting in ſuch office: And every officer who ſhall continue or preſume to exerciſe any commiſſion civil or military, under the authority of the Congreſs of the United States of America, without taking the qualification, in time and manner above directed, ſhall be caſhiered and forfeit two months pay to the uſe of the United States of America, and be rendered incapable of ſerving in the army of the ſaid States, and of executing thereafter any office under Congreſs.

And whereas many perſons, employed as Deputy or Aſſiſtant Commiſſaries or Quarter-Maſters or in other civil departments are diſperſed in various parts of the continent, over whom neither Congreſs nor the head of their reſpective departments can have the immediate inſpection.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlative and executive authority of every State, to take effectual meaſures for preventing any perſon, within their State, from exerciſing any office in the civil department of the army or in any other civil department under Congreſs, who ſhall not, when thereunto required by any Magiſtrate, produce a legal appointment to that office and a certificate of his having taken the foregoing oaths or affirmations, or who ſhall neglect or refuſe to take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oaths or affirmations within the time above limited.

Reſolved, That the reſolutions paſſed the 21ſt day of October 1776, preſcribing the form of an oath or affirmation and directing the ſame to be ſubſcribed by officers holding commiſſions or offices from Congreſs, be and they are hereby repealed.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

MADRID, *Auguſt* 24.

THE Captain of a ſhip of this nation, which is arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah, has declared to the Preſident of the above mentioned place, that off the Iſles of Bermudas he ſaw a ſquadron of fourteen Engliſh ſhips of war, the leaſt of which was of 70 guns, but could tell nothing of their deſtination.

Warſaw, Oct. 11. There is no hope yet of an accommodation between Ruſſia and the Porte. It is ſuſpected that a certain power is endeavouring to encourage the difference between thoſe two powers in order to prevent the former from ſending any aſſiſtance to England or America. We expect a rupture with great fear, as we cannot but foreſee the bad conſequence it will be of to this republic. All the Ruſſian regiments are compleating, and orders are given to raiſe 30,000 men againſt next ſpring for that purpoſe.

Stockholm, Oct. 10. The 26th of laſt month an American ſhip arrived in the port Morſtrand, with a cargo of rice, indigo, tobacco and pepper. This is

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Domeſtic.

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…ble Earl had aſſerted,
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…arge as it might be
…ully ſmaller than it
…the courſe of the laſt
…line-of-battle ſhips afloat, at
…preſent we had only 58, but he did not doubt, if there
…were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of laſt guinea and the la…an and that very flag, once the terror, now the contem…t of all Europe. Do your Lord-

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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5th Month 27th, 177
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6th Month 24th, 17
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meeti
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

the third ſhip from America that has arrived there this year.

Elſineur, Oct. 18. By the different meaſures taken it ſhould ſeem as if we were at the eve of a war. The Magiſtrates of this town ſome days ago gave private orders to take an exact account of the inhabitants of this place, and particularly to notice thoſe who were able in caſe of need to ſerve in the army. An account has alſo been taken of all the horſes uſed in agriculture and other works.

LONDON.

Sept. 17. People ſeldom know the value of any thing till they have loſt it. Thus our *admirable miniſtry* ſhewed no value for the trade and commerce of the American colonies till they were got into the hands of the French; but now that we have loſt them, adminiſtration perceive the value of them, and are likely to be plunged into a war with France, with a view of regaining what in all probability they never will recover.

Sept. 18. The marine of England now in America, we are informed by a naval officer arrived from thence, conſiſts of two ſhips of the line, ten fifties, and 71 frigates and armed veſſels, amounting in the whole to 83 ſhips and veſſels of war, and 15,000 ſeamen.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 14.

" Depend on it this court, as well as that of Spain, pay little regard to any remonſtrances of your miniſters: it is true, the American veſſels, for appearance only, are allowed a limited time to lay in the ports of France; as to the American veſſels and agents, it is out of the power of your nation to ſtop them, either here, in Spain, or any other State----The American trade every where is very valuable."

Oct. 28. The ſailing of the Eaſt-India ſhips, it is expected, will be ſtopped this ſeaſon for want of ſailors, as many that come home in the laſt ſhips, were either preſſed, or entered into his majeſty's ſervice. At preſent the company have not ſailors enough to man three of their ſhips, ſo that no more ſhips will be taken into their ſervice, till they can get ſailors to man thoſe they have already taken up.

Letters from Madrid by the laſt mail mention, that the the new academy eſtabliſhed laſt year in that metropolis under the title of " Friends to their country," meets with the greateſt encouragement; and affords a ſtrong inſtance of the diſpoſition to the moſt uſeful improvements which at preſent prevails in Spain. The deſign of that inſtitution is the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, arts, induſtry, and commerce. It is patronized by the King, who has aſſigned an annual ſum of money to it for premiums; and the princes of the blood, with the grandees, and other of the moſt illuſtrious names in that kingdom, are among its members.

Dublin, Nov. 4. The gentlemen of the county and merchants of the city of Cork, have come to a reſolution to petition Parliament, praying the interference of the legiſlature for the repeal of an embargo on the exportation of proviſions, a prohibition highly injurious to the trade of this kingdom.

The laſt letters from Newfoundland mention, that upwards of ten ſail of ſhipping bound to foreign markets with fiſh, had been taken by the American privateers which infeſt thoſe parts, and carried into Nantz and Portugal.

The Lovely Peggy, Fitzgerald, from Waterford to Newfoundland, was taken on the 7th of September, by the Independent privateer, Captain Young, and ſent to America. The Captain and crew were landed at Nantz by the privateer.

The John, Moreton, from Limerick to Bourdeaux, is taken by the Hector man of war, and ſent into Portſmouth.

To the INHABITANTS *of the States of* Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, *and* Delaware.

THE good people of the State of Pennſylvania, and particularly thoſe in the vicinity of this Camp, having expreſſed a deſire of furniſhing the Army with the produce of the country were Markets regularly eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe: In order to encourage ſo laudable a deſign, I have thought fit to make known, that on the ſecond Monday in February, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Market will be opened at the Stone-chimney Picket, in front of the Camp, and that the ſame will be continued on every Monday and Thurſday following at that place: That on every Tueſday and Friday the Market will be held on the eaſt ſide of Schuylkill, near the New-Bridge: And on every Wedneſday and Saturday, in rear of the Camp, near the Adjutant General's Office. That a Clerk of the Market, an inhabitant of this State, will attend on the reſpective days and at the places before mentioned, whoſe duty it ſhall be to protect the inhabitants from any kind of abuſe or violence that may be offered to their perſons or effects, and to ſee that they receive pay for their articles according to the prices hereafter mentioned, and for others not particularly enumerated in like proportion, viz.

		£	s	d
Freſh Pork	per lb.	0	1	0
Roaſting Pig	do.		1	6
Mutton	do.		0	10
Veal	do.		0	10
Fat Turkey	do.		1	4
Fat Gooſe	do.		1	0
Fat Ducks	each		3	9
Fat Fowls	do.		2	6
Freſh Butter	per lb.		3	9
Firkin ditto	do.		3	0
Hogs Lard	do.		3	0
Cheeſe	do.		3	0
Sauſages	do.		3	9
Eggs	per dozen,		1	6
Rough-ſkinned Potatoes	per buſhel,		10	0
Spaniſh ditto	per do.		7	6
Turnips	do.		5	0
Cabbages	per head,		1	0
Onions	per half-peck,		2	6
Beans	per quart,		1	3
Sour-crout	per half-peck,		3	9
Apples	do.		1	6
Dried ditto	do.		3	9
Indian Meal	do.		2	0
Leaf Tobacco	per lb.		4	0
Vinegar	per quart,		2	6
New Milk	do.		1	0
Soft Soap	do.		1	0
Cyder	per barrel,	4	0	0
Small Beer	do.	1	10	0

The Clerk of the Market is alſo to take effectual care that there be no fraud in weight or meaſure, and that whatſoever is offered to ſale be of good quality.

All perſons coming to the Markets aforeſaid, for the purpoſe of ſupplying them, or returning from the ſame, may depend their carriages and cattle ſhall not be impreſſed or otherwiſe detained. The inhabitants are to take notice that they will not have liberty to receive from the Soldiery, any kind of cloathing or military ſtores in pay for their proviſion, or upon any pretence whatſoever.

It is hoped that all perſons well affected to their country, both for their own advantage and from a regard to the accommodation of the Army, will manifeſt their zeal upon this occaſion, and chearfully contribute to the ſucceſs of a plan intended to anſwer the moſt valuable purpoſes.

G. WASHINGTON.

Head-Quarters, Valley-Forge, January 30, 1778.

BOSTON, January 15,

Yeſterday arrived in port the privateer brigantine Speedwell, Capt. Greely; ſhe took on her cruiſe a brigantine from Liſbon bound to London, Daniel Bruce maſter; with 300 pipes of Madeira wine, and a quantity of cordage, &c. &c. which it is hoped will arrive ſafe in port.

Tueſday evening arrived the ſhip Mars, from France. By whom we learn that the continental frigate Rauleigh, has ſafely arrived there, having taken two ſugar ſhips; which had alſo arrived.

Sunday laſt arrived at a ſafe port, a ſhip from Surrinam, with 450 hogſheads of molaſſes, ſome ſugar, dry goods, &c.

Extract of a letter from Bethel, December 26, 1777.

" Two veſſels are arrived at Virginia, loaded with

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

Cow, and ſecure her, ſo that ... ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

woollens: They bring Engliſh papers which contain an account of Lord Stormont being recalled from the Court of France; and that a declaration of war was hourly expected. A ſhip is arrived at Carolina with 20,000 blankets. Captain Biddle, of the Continental frigate Randolph, had taken a large Indiaman loaded with dry goods, immenſely valuable."

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated January 1.

"We have juſt been informed from good authority, thar the Canadians have taken up arms againſt General Carleton and the Engliſh troops, engaged and drove them into Quebec, where they are now ſurrounded by them---The Canadians expect to be ſupported by our people as ſoon as the lakes open."

YORK-TOWN, February 7.

By Captain Thomas Moore, of the Schooner Duke de Choiſel, arrived in North-Carolina from Bordeaux, which he left in December, we have received his Britannic Majeſty's SPEECH, *on the meeting of Parliament,---London, November 20, 1777.*

HOUSE *of* LORDS.

Yeſterday preciſely at half an hour after two o'clock, his Majeſty, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter, Maſter of the Horſe, and Lord Robert Bertie, Lord in waiting, went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne, the Commons were ſent for, who attended with their Speaker, when the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament was opened with the following *Moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne:*

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"IT is a great ſatisfaction to me, that I can have recourſe to the wiſdom and ſupport of my Parliament, in this conjuncture, when the continuance of the rebellion in North-America demands our moſt ſerious attention. The powers which you have intruſted me with for the ſuppreſſion of this revolt, have been faithfully exerted; and I have a juſt confidence, that the conduct and courage of my officers, and the ſpirit and intrepidity of my forces, both by ſea and land, will, under the bleſſing of Divine Providence, be attended with important ſucceſs: But as I am perſuaded, that you will ſee the neceſſity of preparing for ſuch further operations, as the contingencies of the war, and the obſtinacy of the rebels may render expedient; I am, for that purpoſe, purſuing the proper meaſures for keeping my land forces compleat to their preſent eſtabliſhment; and if I ſhould have occaſion to encreaſe them, by contracting any new engagement, I rely on your zeal and public ſpirit to enable me to make them good.

"I receive repeated aſſurances from Foreign Powers, of their pacific diſpoſitions; my own cannot be doubted; but, at this time, when the armaments in the ports of France and Spain continue, I have thought it adviſeable to make a conſiderable augmentation to my naval force, as well to keep my kingdoms in a reſpectable ſtate of ſecurity, as to provide an adequate protection for the extenſive commerce of my ſubjects; and as, on the one hand, I am determined that the peace of Europe ſhall not be diſturbed by me, ſo, on the other, I will always be a Faithful Guardian of the Honor of the Crown of Great-Britain.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you. The various ſervices which I have mentioned to you will unavoidably require large ſupplies: And nothing could relieve my mind from the concern which I feel for the heavy charge which they muſt bring on my faithful people, but the perfect conviction that they are neceſſary for the welfare and the eſſential intereſts of my kingdoms.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I will ſteadily purſue the meaſures in which we are engaged, for the re-eſtabliſhment of that conſtitutional ſubordination, which, with the bleſſing of God, I will maintain, through the ſeveral parts of my dominions; but I ſhall ever be watchful for an opportunity of putting a ſtop to the effuſion of the blood of my ſubjects, and the calamities which are inſeparable from a ſtate of war. And I ſtill hope, that the deluded and unhappy multitude will return to their allegiance; and that the remembrance of what they once enjoyed, the regret for what they have loſt, and the feelings of what they now ſuffer under the arbitrary tyranny of their leaders, will re-kindle in their hearts a ſpirit of loyalty to their Sovereign, and of attachment to their Mother country; and that they will enable me, with the concurrence and ſupport of my Parliament, to accompliſh what I ſhall conſider as the greateſt happineſs of my life, and the greateſt glory of my reign, the reſtoration of peace, order and confidence of my American Colonies."

In CONGRESS, *December 3, 1777.*

Whereas it is the uniform practice of our enemies, to purſue every meaſure which may tend to diſtract, divide and delude the inhabitants of theſe States, to effect which purpoſes they have amongſt other arts promoted aſſociations for ſupporting the credit of the public money, ſtruck under the authority and ſanction of the King of Great-Britain, which aſſociations are evidently calculated to ſap the confidence of the public, in the continental bills of credit, and in thoſe iſſued by the authority of the reſpective States, and to furniſh a medium. for carrying on a pernicious and traiterous commerce between the enemy and the citizens of theſe States.

Reſolved, That it be earneſtly recommended to the legiſlative authorities of the reſpective States, forthwith to enact laws requiring all perſons within their reſpective States, who may be poſſeſſed of any bills of credit, ſtruck under the ſanction and authority of the King of Great-Britain, or on or before the 19th of April 1775, forthwith to deliver in the ſame to a commiſſioner or commiſſioners, for that purpoſe to be appointed in each county of the reſpective States, authoriſing ſuch commiſſioner or commiſſioners, to give in exchange for any ſum ſo paid in, continental money, or bills of credit of their reſpective States; and to declare in the laws ſo to be enacted, that all bills of credit, under the deſcription above mentioned which ſhall not be ſo delivered in, within ſuch reaſonable time as the reſpective States ſhall for ſuch purpoſe limit, ſhall henceforth become irredeemable.

Extract from the minutes,
Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In QUEEN-STREET, LANCASTER,
FATHER ABRAHAM'S
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1778.
Being the Third Year of the Independence of America.
Fitted to the uſe of Pennſylvania and the adjacent States.
Containing (beſides many uſeful liſts, &c.)
The Articles of CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION of the United States of America, as propoſed by Congreſs to the Legiſlatures of the different States.

This great Confederacy is ſo intimately connected with the Freedom, Happineſs and Independence of the People of America, that no perſon can hold a proper rank in ſociety, without being fully acquainted with its very important contents.

*** *The Aſtronomical calculations of this Almanack are compoſed by* DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. *of this State.*

N. B. They may alſo be had of Mr. JAMES CLAYPOOLE, at Mr. Gumps, in Water-ſtreet, York-Town.

York-Town, February 7, 1778.

To all Gentlemen ARTIFICERS,

WHO prefer LIBERTY to SLAVERY, and are hearty friends to the GRAND AMERICAN CAUSE, who are free, able and willing to ſerve the United States of America, during the war or for three years, in the character of an artificer, ſuch as Carpenters, Black-ſmiths, Gun-ſmiths, Lock-ſmiths, Wheel-wrights, &c. has now an opportunity of ſhewing their abilities in mechaniſm, by inliſting into the corps of artificers (commanded by Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER) now employed at the public works near Carliſle, let them appear to Lieutenant JAMES GIBSON, at Mr. Jacob Gardiner's in York-Town, or at the public works, where they ſhall enter into preſent pay and good quarters, at Thirty Dollars per month, a ſuit of cloaths bounty, and a ſuit of cloaths every year, blanket, &c. None will be accepted but men of good characters and good workmen.

Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of laſt guinea and the la...an and that very flag, once the terror, now the conte...t of all Europe. Do your Lord- preſent we had only 5..., but he did not doubt, if there were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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5th Month 27th, 177
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meeti
of Philadelphia to

SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

In CONGRESS, *January* 6, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears, by a return made to the Board of Treaſury from the Managers of the Lottery of the United States, that the invaſion of the State of Pennſylvania by the enemy has obſtructed this buſineſs, and produced conſiderable delays in the ſale of the tickets, inſomuch that the number yet remaining on hand renders it neceſſary once more to poſtpone the drawing thereof; and whereas Congreſs being deſirous ſo far as poſſible to fulfil the expectations of the adventurers, think it proper to give them the fulleſt aſſurances, that at the time herein propoſed, the Managers are to proceed on this buſineſs without further delay.

Reſolved, That the drawing of the Firſt Claſs of the Lottery mentioned, be poſtponed to the firſt day of May next, at which time the Managers are directed to proceed therein, and compleat it as ſoon as may be; and that all the tickets then unſold ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Treaſury-Office, York-Town, Jan. 8, 1778.

CONGRESS having directed that the Lottery of the United States ſhall be abſolutely drawn on the firſt day of May next, and that all the tickets then remaining unſold, ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the ſaid States.

Reſolved, That the Managers of the ſaid Lottery be directed to order each perſon employed by them, or by the reſpective States, who ſhall, on the 30th day of April next, have in his hands any tickets of the firſt claſs of ſaid Lottery for ſale on the public account, to deliver them on that day to the Governor or Preſident of the Council of the State in which he reſides, who is requeſted to receive the ſame, and ſign quadruplicate certificates therefor, ſpecifying the number of each ticket ſo delivered; one certificate to be given to the perſon of whom he may receive ſuch tickets; one to be retained by himſelf; one to be tranſmitted to the Managers; and the other forthwith ſent to the Board of Treaſury, together with ſuch tickets, under the ſeal of the State. And that the Managers be further directed to deliver to the Board of Treaſury on the ſaid 30th day of April next, the tickets then in their hands, together with an invoice of their numbers, taking certificates therefor as aforeſaid, and to draw the Lottery in the place where Congreſs ſhall then be ſitting.

That all tickets not returned on the ſaid 30th day of April next, either to the Board of Treaſury, or the Governors or the Preſidents of Council as above directed, ſhall be conſidered as purchaſed by, and at the riſque of the poſſeſſors of ſuch tickets.

Extract from the minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, *A. Aud. Gen.*

In purſuance of the above reſolution of Congreſs, directing the drawing of the Lottery abſolutely *to commence on the firſt day of May next, and to be drawn without delay, the Managers acquaint the public, that the offices for the ſale of tickets are ſtill open in the different States; where any perſon, or company, may be ſupplied, if they apply before the 30th of April next. No tickets to be ſold on any account after ſaid day.*

All Printers on the Continent, are requeſted to inſert the above, and continue it for ſix weeks.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the paſture of Leonard Smith, in Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d of November laſt, a light grey HORSE, riſing 5 years old, ſlender made, trots and gallops, three quarters blooded, and ſhod all round. Whoever returns ſaid horſe, if ſtrayed, ſhall receive *Ten Dollars* and reaſonable charges, from the ſubſcriber in York-Town, or from Thomas Neill, Frederick-Town, or Robert Dean, in Leeſburg, Virginia, and if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, *Thirty Dollars*, and charges. JAMES SHORT. ¶

N. B. Said JAMES SHORT, has for ſale, at his ſtore in York-Town, a quantity of ſalt, gun-powder, bohea tea, pepper, and an aſſortment of dry goods.

January 31, 1778.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt September, from the Subſcriber, living at Codorus Forge, near York-Town, a Negroe man, named Jack Johnſon, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, much in the yellowiſh order; had on when he went away, a ſmall bound felt hat, a new tow ſhirt, a pair of ſnuff coloured fuſtian breeches, lined with check, old ſtockings and ſhoes; he is a ſaucy fellow, and much given to drink. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by § WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

January 31, 1778.

TAKEN up on the road between Suſquehanna-ferry and York-Town, a ſorrel HORSE, with a ſtraw coloured mane and tail. The owner is deſired to come in three weeks from this date, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for the ſame, by DAVID TWELLS, cooper, in Fry's-Town. §

York-Town, January 31, 1778.

WANTED to hire, a ſervant MAN that can wait on a gentleman, and knows how to take care of horſes. Good wages will be given to any one that can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers hereof. §

Carliſle, January 12, 1778.

THE ſubſcriber hath ſeized and diſtrained a red and white BULL, who often broke into his incloſure; the bull's face is all white, his near ear cropp'd, and the off ear ſlit. The owner is requeſted to pay the damages and coſts, and take him away.

§ GEORGE STEVENSON.

January 31, 1778.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS loſt on the road between York-Town and Carliſle, FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS, in ſmall Continental change. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, or to the ſubſcriber living in Carliſle, ſhall have the above reward. WILLIAM WILL.

York-Town, January 24, 1778.

LEFT at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in York-Town, about four weeks ago, a ſmall black Horſe, about four years old, has a ſwitch tail, lately trimmed about his head, no brand nor ear-mark. Alſo a light bay Horſe, about 15 years old, and 15 hands high, with a long blaze down his face. The owners are deſired to come in ten days from the date hereof, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be ſold for the coſt, by

§ GEORGE STAKE.

DESERTED on the 31ſt of December, from General Duportail, La Ramé, a ſoldier in the Independent regiment, commanded by Col. Armand, in the ſervice of the United States; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, ſmooth face, broad flat noſe, and has thick cheſtnut coloured hair; he carried off with him a ſtrong well made bay horſe, about 5 years old, belonging to the General, alſo a double barrelled piſtol, a ſabre with a ſteel handle, a pair of ſhoe-buckles, a ſtock-buckle, a pair of ſpurs, a ſpoon and a fork, all of ſilver. He ſpeaks good French, but very bad Engliſh, and paſſed thro' York-Town on pretence of ſeeking lodgings for his maſter, it is thought he has taken the road for Baltimore. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid deſerter in any goal of this State, or ſends him to York-Town, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and have reaſonable charges, paid by Colonel ARMAND. §

York-Town, January 2, 1778.

A MAN, who ſaid he lived in Baltimore, left a MARE in my cuſtody on the 16th of laſt month, with a promiſe of returning in a week; he is deſired to pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be immediately ſold for that purpoſe.

§ CASPER MILLER, Innholder.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

Cow, and ſecure her, ſo that [illegible] ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domestic.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1778.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE. *Jan.* 21.

THOUGHTS ON THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

AT the opening of the laſt year, the American cauſe wore a ſickly aſpect. The Continental army, reduced to an inconſiderable body, retired as faſt as the enemy advanced; and a vaſt tract of country, from Hudſon's river to the Delaware, lay expoſed to the ravages of an inſulting foe. Rouſed at length from the lethargy which at firſt ſeemed to ſeize them, the militia poured in to the aſſiſtance of General Waſhington, and gave his little army an appearance of numbers. The fortunate ſurpriſal of the Heſſians which ſoon followed, and the brilliant manœuvre at Princeton, firſt checked the current of misfortune, and gave the tide of affairs a contrary direction. General Howe, confining himſelf to the narrow limits of Brunſwick and Amboy, ſuffered us to inveſt him with a handful of militia. The States wiſely improved the breathing ſpell which Heaven lent them; and ſuch were the exertions of the winter, that before the Britiſh army took the field, we had a reſpectable force on foot---A force, part of which, aſſiſted by the gallant militia of New-York and New-England, hath deſtroyed their northern army; while the reſidue, though unable to ſtop the progreſs of General Howe, hath nevertheleſs fought him bravely, and even now limits his conqueſts to "juſt ſo much territory as he can command with the mouths of his cannon." It is true they are in poſſeſſion of the firſt city on the continent.---the loſs is deeply felt by the unhappy citizens---but America diſdains to ſay *ſhe* ſuffers by the event.

Thus the new year opens favourably upon us, but what its future complexion will be, depends upon the manner in which we employ the preſent winter. Heaven hath indeed ſmiled upon us----but ſome drops of bitterneſs hath been kindly mingled in the cup of joy, leaſt the draught ſhould intoxicate and lull us to ſleep. Our ſucceſſes encourage the moſt ſanguine hopes; our loſſes forbid the leaſt preſumption. The power of the enemy, and the reſources of Britain, are not to be deſpiſed; and if proſperity betrays us into ſecurity---if we think the work is done, and becomes remiſs in our exertions, our ſucceſſes have only ſmoothed the way to deſtruction, and the laurels which entwine our brows ſerve but as ornaments to deck us for the ſacrafice.

Hitherto the regular force which we have kept on foot hath been no ways proportionate to the ſtrength of the States, or the importance of the object it was raiſed to ſecure. It would have been uſeleſs to have had more men in the field than we could ſupply with arms, ammunition, and other military ſtores---Hence our operations againſt the enemy's main army have been feeble and indeciſive; and the General, checking the impulſes of his own gallant and enterprizing ſpirit, has been obliged to conſult the ſafety of America by protraction and delay. But, thro' the bleſſing of Heaven, we can now arm thouſands with muſkets of the beſt kind and of one caliber-----we have artillery, ammunition, and camp equipage in abundance----and we can feed and pay our troops without difficulty. The period is therefore arrived when, by arming our beloved General with the united force of the States, we ſhall enable him to take the field with a ſuperiority of ſtrength, and which will enſure him all thoſe advantages (and they are neither few nor ſmall) which aſſailants ever have over thoſe who act on the defenſive.

This however can only be done by immediately filling up the Continental regiments. But as the practice of militia ſubſtitution hath univerſally ruined the recruiting ſervice, it will be neceſſary to draft the number required, who ſhould ſerve either perſonally or by ſubſtitutes, for one campaign at leaſt. But as this is a meaſure which, ſhould it be adopted, may give umbrage to ſome who never look beyond themſelves, and raiſe a clamour among others who wiſh to impede every vigorous exertion, let us conſider the propriety and advantage of it.---

It is a maxim in government, which I never heard a man of ſenſe deny, that every ſtate hath a right to demand the perſonal ſervice of its members, or an equivalent, whenever the public weal demands it. This is a duty which ſhould be exacted in the manner leaſt oppreſſive to the people, and which we have long rendered, without murmuring, in the different modes preſcribed by the militia laws of the reſpective States. To ſerve under officers nominated by ourſelves, is moſt conformable to the genius of a free people; but if this mode becomes improper or inadequate to the exigency of affairs, the ſtate hath undoubtedly a right to adopt another, which, though leſs agreeable, will prove more ſalutary. The practice of reinforcing the Continental army by calling out the militia, will in common caſes, be of little ſervice. When the yeomandy of a country, rouſed by a ſenſe of danger, or fired by indignation at their wrongs, fly to arms, then indeed their reſolution is dreadful to an enemy, and their impetuoſity almoſt irreſiſtible. But when the ſtate of our country is ſuch as awakes the agitation of the mind; the militia dragged unwillingly to the field, ſoon become diſguſted with their duty, and are impatient to retire. A great part of theſe will be ſubſtitutes, who while in the militia, will always prove ſorry ſoldiers. While they can ſhrink from danger, with the proſpect of impunity, the temptation will be too powerful for men of their feelings to reſiſt. They know if they can keep out of harms way for a few months, they will be at liberty to retire or to renew their bargain. They know, that if called to anſwer for their conduct, they will be tried by laws milder than mercy, and by men who judge with a gentleneſs incompatible with the welfare of an army. But let one of theſe be drafted into the regular army, or become a ſubſtitue for one who is ſo, and he will preſently equal the Continental veteran. Subject to ſtricter diſcipline, amenable to a ſeverer tribunal, he catches the ſpirit of a ſoldier, and courts danger with the foremoſt of his comrades.

Beſides, as the militia officers have not devoted themſelves to a military life, they will find a lengthy ſervice inconvenient and diſagreeable; nor can they be ſuppoſed to be acquainted with the minutiæ of camp duty, which cannot be deſpenſed with in conducting the ſlow and ſteady operations of a regular army. But we have already in pay a number of excellent officers, formed by ſerving through an active campaign, and it is a pity that their ſpirit and military knowledge ſhould become uſeleſs, for want of men to command.

But whatever modes the States deviſe for raiſing men, it is of the higheſt importance that it be ſpeedily adopted and vigorouſly purſued. The preſent winter is worth millions to America; and if ſhe idels it away, her folly will be without a parallel. We have every argument that can work upon our hopes and fears to excite us to the moſt ſtrenuous exertions. Peace, liberty and ſafety lie before us as the reward of our exertions. Infamy, diſtreſs, and all that we have felt or feared from the tyranny of Britain, may be the conſequence of ſupineneſs and inaction. The main army of the enemy is in our country, and ſtill formidable. Britain, enraged at the loſs of her Northern army, will exert her utmoſt power, and having

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...o require any here.
...ht ſo rapidly from
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...ent, my Lords, to
...lls and meaſures, if
...ords, abſurd is the
...viſh. For my own
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...any Lords, that I
...and a great opinion
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...e for many of thoſe
...oble Duke near me
...ins his Grace has
...owledge and ſuch
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...ave not the honor
...y whole and ſole
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... I have not a wiſh
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...her to ſolicit, or,
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...eby convince my
...Able in theſe days
...ways intereſted in
...as it tends to the
...e leave, my Lords,
...hen the great ſums
...) are inſufficient to
...the crown, I ſhould
...), in ſerving in any
...e of, without ſala-
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...rminations as theſe
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...jects, eaſe his Ma-
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...y more that I could
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...ly adviſe the Crown
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...t enormous waſte of
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...ſt ſhe could no long-
...emed a man of war;
... ſending them would
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...els hired merely for

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...merica, and in other
...8 or 10, and that the

...le Earl had aſſerted,
...ea and our laſt man.
...om the real ſtate of
... large as it might be
...ally ſmaller than it
... the courſe of the laſt
... line-of-battle ſhips afloat, at
preſent we had only 58, but he did not doubt, if there
were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of laſt guinea and the ... terror, now the conte... and that very flag, once the ... of all Europe. Do your Lord-

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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proſperity.
" Some of our men
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5th Month 27th, 177
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Friends that ſo far as
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6th Month 24th, 17
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the charge brought
Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meeti
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WEST,
The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

[illegible] from Capt. John Lamb

mo troops in Canada to reinforce, will direct her undivided ſtrength againſt the Middle States. We too, thank Heaven, can meet them with an undivided army; but we muſt increaſe its numbers to enſure its ſucceſs. Let us then, my countrymen, make one general and mighty effort; and if we can but rouſe the unwieldy ſtrength of theſe States, and bring their united force againſt the enemy, the conteſt will at once be over, and the footſteps of tyranny ſhall never mark this land of freedom more.

Pennſylvania, January 8, 1778. ADOLPHUS.

CHARLESTOWN, December 3, 1777.

The diſtreſſes of mankind claim the attention of the affluent, and afford them an opportunity of exerciſing their benevolence in actions, the recollection of which is ever attended with pleaſure. At preſent, when a cruel, unnatural and bloody war is ravaging part of our country, when thouſands are reduced from eaſe and wealth, to poverty and want, the unhappy ſufferers in a particular degree excite and demand our compaſſion. A very recent inſtance has occurred: The town of Kingſton, in New-York, has been reduced to aſhes by a detachment of the Britiſh army, under the command of General Vaughan, whereby many of the miſerable inhabitants are deprived of their all, and expoſed to every rigour of an inclement ſeaſon. In order to alleviate their misfortunes, a number of gentlemen in this town propoſe, that a general contribution be made at the doors of the ſeveral churches and meeting houſes throughout this State on Thurſday December 18, the day appointed for a Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for the many ſignal favours he has vouchſafed to us. The Church-Wardens will take upon themſelves the trouble of receiving the benefactions, which, it is hoped, will be liberally and cheerfully made by every friend to the cauſe of their country and of humanity.

By Captain Coombes, who arrived yeſterday in ſeven weeks from Nantz, we have accounts of a letter of marque brig, belonging to this port, having taken and carried into France the ſhip Manning, Captain Brewer, bound from Jamaica for London, with 700 hogſheads of rum and ſugar.

BOSTON, January 15.

When Col. Webb, who was lately taken in his paſſage to Long-Iſland, was carried into New-Port, and brought before the commandant there, for examination, he had with him a ſmall boy of 8 years of age, who was a fifer in his regiment. After Gen. Pigot had done examining the Colonel, he turned to the fifer, and aſked him, " *Who he was?*" or, " *Pray who are you, Sir?*" the youngſter anſwered him very pertly, " *I am one of King Hancock's men, Sir,*" " *How came you one of King Hancock's men,*" rejoined the General;" *becauſe I have liſted under him, and fight for him,*" anſwers the Fifer. " *Well,*" ſays the General, " *I will bring one of King George's boys that ſhall ſoon whip you,*" " *I am content,*" anſwers the youngſter. Upon which the General ordered his waiter to call a Fifer; when he came in, the General informed him, that he had, for him to whip, one of King Hancock's men. The two youngſters having agreed to box it out, at it they went, and the young American ſoon made the Briton cry out " *he had got enough*;" upon which they were parted, and General Pigot turning Col. Webb, told him, " *that as he was going home on his parole, he might take the young Fifer with him without any exchange, as, in his opinion, he had deſerved his liberty in whipping his match in ſize and age.*"

YORK-TOWN, February 14.

The depoſition of Capt. Patrick Barry, introduced with an abſurd bombaſtical declaration in a late Philadelphia Evening Poſt, ſhews to what poor and mean evaſions the enemies of our peace are driven to ſupport their ſinking credit. That ſame Patrick Barry having eſcaped from their tyrannic influence, voluntarily gives the following depoſition, by which it appears that the great Superintendant-General of Pennſylvania, without any charge brought againſt the captain, orders him to be dragged out of his bed at night and clapped under guard without informing why or wherefore---A notable inſtance of the ſo much boaſted clemency of the Britiſh government---and ſome of the firſt fruits of the unbounded goodneſs and juſtice of the new Superintendent-General. But the aim was evidently to ſtrike awe and terror into the Captain, and prepare him for ſwearing to any thing Governor Galloway pleaſed to dictate. After this courſe of preparation the Captain is examined---Mr. Galloway draws up the depoſition, taking care to tell the truth but not the whole truth; he leaves out all the Captains declarations of the great preparations for war making in France---inſerts the trifling circumſtance reſpecting the Seaflower---writes an introductory harrangue, and then runs with it to Mr. Towne for publication. If theſe great men Howe and Galloway have no better proofs of the pacific diſpoſitions of France and Spain than what they got from Captain Barry, their hopes muſt hang by a very ſlender thread indeed. Mr. Galloway having formerly practiſed the law, knows how to aſk what is called a leading queſtion---Was not the Seaflower SEIZED at France? The Captain ſays ſhe was only STOPPED. But let the following depoſition, ſpeak for itſelf——

Burlington County, ſs.

Captain Patrick Barry, being duly and voluntarily ſworn on the holy Evangeliſts, doth depoſe and ſay, That he arrived at Edenton in North-Carolina about the 10th of November laſt, immediately from France and Spain---That he ſaw in ſeveral ports both of France and Spain the greateſt preparations for war: That the general opinion of thoſe he converſed with in thoſe countries, particularly in Spain, was, that a war in Europe would ſpeedily commence. That about the 5th of October, being on his voyage, he ſpoke Capt. Cunningham in a cutter called the Revenge, who told him he had that day ſpoke a French twenty gun ſhip, the Captain of which informed him, Capt. Cunningham, that he believed war was already declared between France and England. That he, this deponent, after his arrival at Edenton came to Germantown in Pennſylvania, and ſent into Philadelphia to his wife, who came out to him with another woman, and aſſured him he might ſafely go into Philadelphia and come out again when he pleaſed: That he accordingly went into the city, and the ſecond night after, being in his bed about 10 o'clock, a party of ſoldiers came with an order from Joſeph Galloway, and took him to the guard-houſe, where he was kept all night: The next morning he was taken before Mr. Galloway, who ſeemed much out of humour with him for not waiting on him at his firſt arrival in town, and threatened to put him in the provoſt, obliging him to give ſecurity for his appearance when called upon: That in the evening of the next day Enoch Story came to him, and putting him under charge of an officer, ſent him up to Mr. Galloway, who, examined him upon oath, aſked him what they were about in France? That this deponent replied that they were making great preparations for war.---He then aſked if the Seaflower had not been ſeized in France?---To which he anſwered that ſhe had been ſtopped and ſome guns taken out of her---that the Liberty had alſo ſome guns taken out of her, but they were reſtored again: And that the Seaflower and Liberty ſailed from France together. And further this deponent ſaith not. PATRICK BARRY

Taken and ſworn before me, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Burlington, at Bordentown, this 10th day of January, 1778.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

The following is the form of prayer, made uſe of by the Rev. Mr. Duche, in the Congreſs, after Independence was declared.

O LORD! our heavenly Father, high and mighty, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who do'ſt from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, and reigneſt with power ſupreme and uncontroll'd over all kingdoms, empires and governments. Look down in mercy, we beſeech thee, upon theſe our American States, who have fled to thee from the rod of the oppreſſor, and thrown themſelves upon thy gracious protection, deſiring to be henceforth dependant only upon thee; to thee have they appealed for the righteouſneſs of their cauſe; to thee do they now look up for that countenance and ſupport, which thou alone canſt give; take them therefore, heavenly Father, under thy nurturing care; give them wiſdom

[illegible] ſecure her, ſo that the owner may have [illegible], ſhall have Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

[illegible] Cow, and ſecure her, ſo that [illegible] ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Domeſtic.

in council and valor in the field; defeat the malicious deſigns of our cruel adverſaries; convince *them* of the unrighteouſneſs of their cauſe, and if they ſtill perſiſt in their ſanguinary purpoſes, O! let the voice of thine own unerring juſtice, ſounding in their hearts, conſtrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unerved hands in the day of battle. Be thou preſent, O! God of wiſdom, and direct the councils of this Honourable Aſſembly; enable them to ſettle things upon the beſt and ſureſt foundations, that the ſcene of blood may be ſpeedily cloſed, that order, harmony and peace, effectually be reſtored, and truth and juſtice, religion and piety prevail and flouriſh amongſt thy people; preſerve the health of their bodies and the vigour of their minds; ſhower down upon *them* and the *millions* they here repreſent, ſuch temporal bleſſings as thou ſeeſt expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlaſting glory in the world to come. All this we aſk in the name and through the merits of Jeſus Chriſt, thy Son, our Saviour. Amen.

In CONGRESS, February 5.

Reſolved, That the Captain or Commanding Officer of each company in the ſervice of the United States ſhall, at the end of every month, furniſh the Regimental Pay-Maſter with a pay roll containing the names of the commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the company, their rank, the time from and to which they are to be paid, their monthly pay, the ſums due to each and a column for caſualties, in which is to be inſerted the dates of deaths, deſertions, diſcharges and captivities; and the ſeveral Regimental Pay-Maſters ſhall reſpectively keep true copies of ſuch pay rolls, and cauſe the amount thereof to be added to the proper abſtracts of Field and Staff Officers, that the whole may be examined as heretofore ordered by Congreſs.

FEBRUARY 9.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſupreme executive powers of every State, to give attention to the conduct and behaviour of all continental officers, civil or military, in the execution of their reſpective offices: That the ſaid executive powers be authoriſed to ſuſpend from pay and employment for miſbehaviour or neglect of duty, within their reſpective States, any officer of the Staff, or other civil officer aforeſaid not immediately appointed by Congreſs, and to make a temporary appointment in his place, if neceſſary, and to remove ſuch of the ſaid civil officers as ſhall appear to be ſupernumerary, forthwith reporting in either caſe their proceedings to Congreſs. That in caſe of any reprehenſible conduct in any other officer of the United States, it be recommended to the executive powers aforeſaid, to inquire into the circumſtances of the caſe, and if in a civil officer appointed by Congreſs, to tranſmit an account thereof to Congreſs, if in a military officer, to lay the ſame as ſoon as poſſible before the Commander in Chief, or Commanding Officer of the department.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, to enact laws for the moſt ſpeedy and effectual recovery of debts due to the United States of America.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY ſtout Mulatto WENCH, 16 years old; ſhe has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, can cook, waſh, and do moſt ſorts of houſe-work. Inquire of Mr. ROBERT WHITE, Tavern-keeper, in Carliſle. ¶

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM HALL,
At his Book Store, in Market-ſtreet, Reading,

QUARTO, octavo and duodecimo bibles; a large aſſortment of hiſtory, phyſic, and divinity; Watts's pſalms and hymns bound together or ſeparate, &c. &c. Alſo blank books, ſingle alphabets, beſt Engliſh parchment, pewter and lead ink-pots, pounce and pounce-boxes, dividers, beſt Dutch ſealing-wax, common red and black ditto, ſlates and ſlate-pencils, black lead ditto, ſand-boxes, pocket-books, battledores, quills, gilt meſſage paper, paper hangings, brown paper, &c. Likewiſe a parcel of Dr. Hill's genuine patent medicines.

By His EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire,
General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

BY virtue of the power and direction to me eſpecially given, I hereby enjoin and require all perſons reſiding within ſeventy miles of my Head-Quarters, to threſh one half of their grain by the firſt day of February, and the other half by the firſt day of March next enſuing, on pain, in caſe of failure, of having all that ſhall remain in ſheaves after the period abovementioned, ſeized by the Commiſſaries and Quarter-Maſters of the army, and paid for as ſtraw.

GIVEN under my hand, at Head-Quarters, near the Valley-Forge, in Philadelphia County, this 20th day of December, 1777.

G. WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's command,
ROBERT H. HARRISON, *Secretary*.

In CONGRESS, *December* 30, 1777.

Reſolved, That all perſons inhabitants of any of theſe United States, who have voluntarily inliſted, or ſhall ſo inliſt with or join the enemy of the ſaid United States, and have been or ſhall be taken in arms, be confined in cloſe goals, ſubject to be delivered up to the reſpective States, to which they reſpectively belong, to be dealt with agreeable to the laws thereof; and that the Commiſſary General of priſoners and his deputies be directed from time to time to tranſmit to the reſpective States the names of ſuch of their citizens, who have been made priſoners.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

*** *All publiſhers of news-papers, both German and Engliſh, are deſired to continue the above in their papers, for ſix months.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a ſober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

TO be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, a very valuable tract of land, lying in Buſh-river, on the branches of Rumney-run, about 4 miles from Specutia church, and about the ſame diſtance from the tide waters of Buſh-river, Swan-Creek and the Bay, containing 350 acres, about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with Negroe quarters, corn-houſe, &c. about 50 acres of the cleared land was a maple ſwamp, as rich as any need be, having from one to five feet mould; 30 acres of it is mowable meadow, the reſt is in Indian corn and may be eaſily made meadow, 100 acres of the land not yet cleared are rich maple ſwamp, from one to five feet mould, and will never want any manure; the whole of the land may be eaſily made meadow, and the parts that want manure, may be ſupplied from the ditches that are and may be made in the ſwamp; upon the whole, it is as good a tract of land for the quantity, as any in the county. Likewiſe will be ſold with the tract of land, if the purchaſer chooſes, nine Negroes, viz. Five men, two women, one boy and one girl; alſo 150 barrels of Indian corn, 300 buſhels of wheat in the ſtack, 50 head of cattle, 50 head of ſheep, 40 head of ſwine, 5 horſes and mares, with fodder and hay ſufficient to keep the creatures over the winter; the Negroes, &c. will not be ſold until the land is ſold. Likewiſe to be ſold, a tract of land lying in the State of Virginia, on the Shanadore-river, about 10 or 12 miles below a place called Miller's-town, on the main road from Harper's-ferry on Potowmack to Carolina; it is a good place for a tavern, ſtore or a blackſmith's ſhop, there having been one of each formerly there; the tract contains 310 acres of patent land; the ſoil is good, and there were good improvements on it about five years ago. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Buſh-river, near Hartford-town, in Hartford county, Maryland.

¶30s AQUILA HALL.

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...ne-of-battle ſhips afloat, at
...preſent we had only 53, but he did not doubt, if there
...were occaſion, we could fit out at leaſt as many as were

Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of laſt guinea and the ... terror, now the conten... and that very flag, once the ... of all Europe. Do your Lord-

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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5th Month 27th, 177
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meeti
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL SMITH,
WILLIAM COWPER, HENRY DRINKER,
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

In CONGRESS, January 6, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears, by a return made to the Board of Treaſury from the Managers of the Lottery of the United States, that the invaſion of the State of Pennſylvania by the enemy has obſtructed this buſineſs, and produced conſiderable delays in the ſale of the tickets, inſomuch that the number yet remaining on hand renders it neceſſary once more to poſtpone the drawing thereof; and whereas Congreſs being deſirous ſo far as poſſible to fulfil the expectations of the adventurers, think it proper to give them the fulleſt aſſurances, that at the time herein propoſed, the Managers are to proceed on this buſineſs without further delay.

Reſolved, That the drawing of the Firſt Claſs of the Lottery mentioned, be poſtponed to the firſt day of May next, at which time the Managers are directed to proceed therein, and compleat it as ſoon as may be; and that all the tickets then unſold ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Treaſury-Office, York-Town, Jan. 8, 1778.

CONGRESS having directed that the Lottery of the United States ſhall be abſolutely drawn on the firſt day of May next, and that all the tickets then remaining unſold, ſhall be the property and at the riſque of the ſaid States.

Reſolved, That the Managers of the ſaid Lottery be directed to order each perſon employed by them, or by the reſpective States, who ſhall, on the 30th day of April next, have in his hands any tickets of the firſt claſs of ſaid Lottery for ſale on the public account, to deliver them on that day to the Governor or Preſident of the Council of the State in which he reſides, who is requeſted to receive the ſame, and ſign quadruplicate certificates therefor, ſpecifying the number of each ticket ſo delivered; one certificate to be given to the perſon of whom he may receive ſuch tickets; one to be retained by himſelf; one to be tranſmitted to the Managers; and the other forthwith ſent to the Board of Treaſury, together with ſuch tickets, under the ſeal of the State. And that the Managers be further directed to deliver to the Board of Treaſury on the ſaid 30th day of April next, the tickets then in their hands, together with an invoice of their numbers, taking certificates therefor as aforeſaid, and to draw the Lottery in the place where Congreſs ſhall then be ſitting.

That all tickets not returned on the ſaid 30th day of April next, either to the Board of Treaſury, or the Governors or the Preſidents of Council as above directed, ſhall be conſidered as purchaſed by, and at the riſque of the poſſeſſors of ſuch tickets.

Extract from the minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, *A. Aud. Gen.*

In purſuance of the above reſolution of Congreſs, directing the drawing of the Lottery abſolutely *to commence on the firſt day of May next, and to be drawn without delay, the Managers acquaint the public, that the offices for the ſale of tickets are ſtill open in the different States; where any perſon, or company, may be ſupplied, if they apply before the 30th of April next. No tickets to be ſold on any account after ſaid day.*

All Printers on the Continent, are requeſted to inſert the above, and continue it for ſix weeks.

York-Town, January 31, 1778.

WANTED to hire, a ſervant MAN that can wait on a gentleman, and knows how to take care of horſes. Good wages will be given to any one that can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers hereof. §

January 31, 1778.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS loſt on the road between York-Town and Carliſle, FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS, in ſmall Continental change. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, or to the ſubſcriber living in Carliſle, ſhall have the above reward. WILLIAM WILL.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In QUEEN-STREET, LANCASTER,
FATHER ABRAHAM'S
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1778.

Being the Third Year of the Independence of America. Fitted to the uſe of Pennſylvania and the adjacent States.

Containing (beſides many uſeful liſts, &c.)

The Articles of CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION of the United States of America, as propoſed by Congreſs to the Legiſlatures of the different States.

This great Confederacy is ſo intimately connected with the Freedom, Happineſs and Independence of the People of America, that no perſon can hold a proper rank in ſociety, without being fully acquainted with its very important contents.

*** *The Aſtronomical calculations of this Almanack are compoſed by* DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. *of this State.*

N. B. They may alſo be had of Mr. JAMES CLAYPOOLE, at Mr. Gumps, in Water-ſtreet, York-Town.

York-Town, February 7, 1778.

To all Gentlemen ARTIFICERS,

WHO prefer LIBERTY to SLAVERY, and are hearty friends to the GRAND AMERICAN CAUSE, who are free, able and willing to ſerve the United States of America, during the war or for three years, in the character of an artificer, ſuch as Carpenters, Black-ſmiths, Gun-ſmiths, Lock-ſmiths, Wheel-wrights, &c. has now an opportunity of ſhewing their abilities in mechaniſm, by inliſting into the corps of artificers (commanded by Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER) now employed at the public works near Carliſle, let them appear to Lieutenant JAMES GIBSON, at Mr. Jacob Gardiner's in York-Town, or at the public works, where they ſhall enter into preſent pay and good quarters, at Thirty Dollars per month, a ſuit of cloaths bounty, and a ſuit of cloaths every year, blanket, &c. None will be accepted but men of good characters and good workmen. †

January 31, 1778.

TAKEN up on the road between Suſquehanna-ferry and York-Town, a ſorrel HORSE, with a ſtraw coloured mane and tail. The owner is deſired to come in three weeks from this date, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for the ſame, by DAVID TWELLS, cooper, in Fry's-Town. §

January 31, 1778.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt September, from the Subſcriber, living at Codorus Forge, near York-Town, a Negroe man, named Jack Johnſon, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, much in the yellowiſh order; had on when he went away, a ſmall bound felt hat, a new tow ſhirt, a pair of ſnuff coloured fuſtian breeches, lined with check, old ſtockings and ſhoes; he is a ſaucy fellow, and much given to drink. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by § WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the paſture of Leonard Smith, in Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d of November laſt, a light grey HORSE, riſing 5 years old, ſlender made, trots and gallops, three quarters blooded, and ſhod all round. Whoever returns ſaid horſe, if ſtrayed, ſhall receive *Ten Dollars* and reaſonable charges, from the ſubſcriber in York-Town, or from Thomas Neill, Frederick-Town, or Robert Dean, in Leeſburg, Virginia, and if ſtolen, and the thief brought to juſtice, *Thirty Dollars*, and charges. JAMES SHORT. ¶

N. B. Said JAMES SHORT, has for ſale, at his ſtore in York-Town, a quantity of ſalt, gun-powder, bohea tea, pepper, and an aſſortment of dry goods.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

Cow, and ſecure her, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1778.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WHEN we first undertook to defend ourselves and our country against the tyrannic usurpations of a corrupted and abandoned Court, we thought we had nothing to do but to resist strength with strength, in the usual course of war; and accordingly provided ourselves, as well as we could, with guns, bayonets, powder, ball, &c. But experience shews that we were mistaken; other weapons, of less mortal but not a less dangerous tendency, are exercised against us by these foes to mankind, and we are altogether deficient in a like force to oppose them. It is now high time our Congress and men in power should fall upon some means of enabling us to oppose our enemies with equal terms. In short, we want men of abilities to serve the Continent in the capacity of *public liars*. However unimportant such a department may appear at first sight, we find that the wise administration of England, and the Generals in their service in America, have thought it an object worthy their serious attention, and have undoubtedly placed much dependance on their superior abilities in the art of *lying*. Early in the war the Ministry were at the expence and trouble of sending over a whole ship load of *lies*, in a pamphlet, called *An Address to the People of America*, to be distributed throughout the States. After this many other lying pamphlets and papers were discharged from the royal batteries---*Lord Howe* sent a *lie* to Congress by General Sullivan, requesting a conference for the promotion of peace; knowing at the same time, he had neither power or inclination to make peace: but this was only priming the cannon; the principal aim was to send a thundering lie to France, and indeed all Europe, informing that the Congress were about to submit and had actually entered into a treaty with the British Generals; and Sir William Howe lately sent off another *lie* of the same kind, by means of the unfortunate *John Brown*---but that flash'd in the pan-----As soon as the Howes got to New-York, they appointed their *Liar General*, who immediately took possession of the press, and from the small bum batteries of Rivington and Gaine, played off innumerable *lies*, to our great annoyance. They have now an able officer of the same kind at Philadelphia, who takes the command of Fort Towne and Fort Humphreys. And indeed I think he has shewn himself full equal to the *Liar General* of New-York. As to Messieurs Towne and Humphreys, they are known to be of such slender abilities, that it cannot be supposed, they are the authors of the elegant, well constructed lies, they so frequently discharge.

I have heard of a man in England called a *Virtriloguist*, who had the surprising faculty of throwing his voice wherever he pleased, he kept a great dog, and for the entertainment of his visitors, would throw his voice into the dog's belly, and then wagging the poor beasts jaws with his hands, made him *seem* to say whatever he pleased. Thus it is with Towne and Humphreys. The *Liar General* is the man with the wonderful voice, and they are only his two dogs---and very *sad dogs* they are---whom he causes to utter every thing he has a mind to. Thus in a late Evening Post, Mr. Towne seems to address the public, *in propria persona*, with a long observation on Congressional tyranny and British clemency---all *lies*, in order to introduce two greater *lies*, which have the sanction of J- --h G-------s name; who, to tell the truth, I do suspect to be the very *Liar General* himself.---Nothing would be more vain, than to attempt to counteract these productions of the lying offices of Philadelphia and New-York, with serious answers of truth and reason---we might as well go naked into the field of battle, as thus armed. *Like* must be opposed to *Like*---and therefore I hope the Congress will no longer delay establishing a *Lying Office*, with a handsome salary annexed, and publish an advertisement in all the papers on the continent to this effect.

"Wanted immediately for the Continental service, a person well qualified to serve as *Liar General* to the *United States*; also three assistants, or *Petit Liars* in said office. Those who are able and willing to serve their country in this department, are requested to send in their names to—— at——As it is supposed there may be persons well qualified for this purpose amongst the tories. Free pardon and good encouragement will be given, to such as will exert their lying faculties, in behalf of their country."

N. B. Specimens of their abilities will be required of the candidates.

MACHIAVEL.

Extract of a letter to a Gentleman in Holland, translated from the French.

London, 8th July, 1777.

"ON Wednesday last came on in the Court of King's Bench, a cause, which has made some noise. It respects Parson Horne, who had inserted in the news-papers, an advertisement setting forth, that a subscription was opened for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Americans *massacred* at Lexington and Concord. This was considered by the Attorney General, as a defamatory and scandalous libel, tending to exasperate the minds of the people, though perhaps it had been better to have treated it with contempt. Silence prevents many purposes, for which this kind of discussion gives place. On this occasion, the Parson had an opportunity of declaiming against the Ministry and their Partisans in Parliament. He pleaded his own cause; and confessing himself to be the author of the advertisement, he endeavoured to shew that it was neither inflammatory nor scandalous; but that it set forth an incontestible fact, *the massacre of the Americans by the King's troops at Lexington and Concord*. We shall select from his defence those parts which, if they be not the most convincing, are, for their boldness, the most curious.

"All that has been hitherto done against America, (says he) has been dictated by tyranny and despotism. Care has been taken, indeed, to cloath the measures with the garb of justice. Parliament has passed acts; but in our days, this legislative body is chiefly made up of venal creatures, ready to lend their sanction to every thing the Court can presume to ask: The least intimations of the Ministry are laws with these people. When a pension or post come into competition with justice and duty, such folks quickly decide. But can we consider as legal, as obligatory, acts which are manifestly the works of venality. Insurrections have happened in America, and troops have been sent thither: Like the fellow that provoked another to strike him first, that he might have a cruel pretence of cutting off the hand of the injured. The Colonists for a long time suffered in silence, but at last, enraged by the cruelties exercised upon them, they dared to threaten: No more was wanted for their enemies to fall upon them. Lexington first saw the exploits of these bloody men. They plunged their swords into the bosoms of the unarmed peasants: Many innocent people lost their lives on this occasion. My advertisement proposed a subscription for the widows and orphans, that these unfortunate men left without support; and this is imputed to me as a crime. Yet the zeal of some of my countrymen who interested themselves in behalf of the widows of English soldiers, killed in America, has been applauded. Where is the difference? The latter fell

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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5th Month 27th, 177
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Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WEST,

The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting. HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. || GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

[illegible] of Auguſt from Capt. John Lear[illegible]

by the chance of war: The former were ſacrificed to the cruelty of their ſuperiors, by the hands of mercenaries hired to deſtroy and maſſacre. Theſe received the public money, and the thanks of the King, on every proof of their brutality. I repeat it, and I ſhall ever maintain it, that the affair of Lexington was a premeditated maſſacre, the Engliſh forces having begun hoſtitities. This is a fact which I had not failed to prove by eye-witneſſes, if my principal evidence were not ſpirited away. This was General Gage, who commanded the Royal army; he muſt have ſpoken as I do, or he would have been perjured. His ſituation was delicate: Miniſtry perceived it, and and ſent him off. The day he was ſummoned to appear, this gentleman vaniſhed. The ſame packet boat which took on board a knot of Jews and raſcals, conveyed General Gage and his worthy fellow paſſengers to the Hague. I had alſo another evidence, but he is too powerful to want an evaſion, and too much intereſted not to ſet it up. This is Lord George Germaine, whoſe time and ſervices are engroſſed by ſtate affairs; ſo that my antagoniſt has every poſſible advantage over me. The Judge *(Lord Mansfield)* ever ready to obey his maſters, and to fulfil their views, has a new doctrine ſuited to each caſe. Mr. Attorney General, who proſecutes on this occaſion, is obliged by the duty of his office to comply with every wiſh of the Court: He is hired, as bawdy houſe keepers retain their bullies. He is under a neceſſity of doing the dirty work of his employers. The office is become ſo ſcandalous, that a Gentleman cannot ſtoop to act in it."

" Mr. Horne examined many witneſſes. Among others, an officer who was wounded at Lexington, but he declared himſelf unable to ſay, whether the Engliſh or Americans fired firſt. The witneſſes, who proved very little, having given their teſtimony, the Parſon ſpoke again, addreſſing himſelf to the Jury, as follows:

" It is cuſtomary, Gentlemen, for perſons in my caſe to apply to the Jury. I ſhall do no ſuch thing. I well know how much even Juries may be under the malignant influence of the Court. Honeſt men, who are ſuſpected by the Court, are frequently ſet aſide; if is has been done at preſent, my addreſs to you will be to no purpoſe. I am perfectly ſatisfied of my own innocency, in declaring the buſineſs of Concord and Lexington a maſſacre. I name it thus in the preſence of a Privy Counſellor; and in the laſt words I utter, I ſhall give to it this hateful, this well deſerved appellation. Should you think otherwiſe, pronounce againſt me; if not, your verdict will be in my favour. In the former caſe, I will charitably believe you miſtaking; the latter will do you great honour."

" After withdrawing for an hour, the Jury brought in their verdict, Guilty. The Couucil on both ſides ſpoke ſix hours; thoſe for Mr. Horne took four. His puniſhment will be ſhortly known."

NEWBURN *(N. Carolina)* January 2.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſloop Heart of Oak, Captain Denniſon, from Martinico, ſchooner Sam, Captain Davis, from St. Euſtatia, ſchooner from Bermuda with ſalt, a French ſchooner from Hiſpaniola, two ſchooners from the Northern States; and a French ſnow is arrived at the bar from Cape Francois.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Iſland of St. Chriſtophers, to his friend in this State, Nov. 25.

" The Britiſh fleet for the Leeward Iſlands is juſt arrived here, and I have ſeen all the Engliſh papers. They contain a great deal of news. A war with France is inevitable. Lord Stormont has left the court of France, and the French Ambaſſador has left the court of London. The greateſt ſcene of hurry and confuſion in England, with preſſing men and manning their fleet. The court of France has negotiated a loan of 100,000,000 of livres with the States of Holland. The Spaniſh flota has ſailed from the Havanna, with the richeſt cargo ever known for Spain, which, without any doubt, will be employed to ſupport the Houſe of Bourbon againſt their haughty neighbours the Engliſh, in this moſt favourable conjecture; the Continental Ambaſſadors at the Court of France having received the greateſt aſſurances that moſt of the powers of Europe will acknowledge the American Independency. You may gueſs at my ſituation here, where the Americans, in all companies, are execrated with the moſt bitter and envenomed expreſſions; and where the ſpirits of the people are kept up with the following news, which circulates here for truth, from the firſt tables in the iſland down to the barber's ſhop, viz. That General Howe is in full and quiet poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, having totally defeated General Waſhington. That General Burgoyne is in North-Carolina, having conquered the ſeveral States as he paſſed through. That Lord Dunmore is in poſſeſſion of Boſton, having beat down all their forts, and that the rebels were every where ſuing for mercy. General Burgoyne's defeat has been clearly proved here, notwithſtanding which it gains no credit, and ſo greatly has ſome ſecret and fatal deluſion pervaded the councils of the Britiſh nation, that they ſhut their eyes againſt truth and day light, and ſin againſt their ſenſes, as did the Jews of old time, and ſeem to ſtand in need of a ſimilar calamity to make them act as reaſonable beings. Proviſions exceſſive high here."

BOSTON, January 22.

Friday laſt a privateer ſloop of 13 guns, commanded by Captain Connolly, of Mancheſter, returned to Salem from a cruize. About a month ago he fell in with and engaged a ſhip of 20 guns, with 40 men, during which the ſhip blew up, and all the hands but nine were loſt. She was bound from London for Antigua, with a very valuable cargo; eſtimated (as the hands ſay who were taken in the wreck after ſhe blew up) at upwards of 80,000l. They ſay alſo there was a lady of an immenſe fortune on board, who likewiſe periſhed.

We hear the ſhip Portſmouth, of 20 guns, returned to Portſmouth laſt Thurſday from a cruiſe; during which ſhe took two prizes, and carried them into Bilboa, and on her return ſhe took two more, one of which was a 20 gun ſhip with 40 men, bound from London for New-York, laden with woollens, &c. to the amount of 8,000l. prime coſt, which laſt prize ſhe parted with only four days before her arrival. The other a brig, laden with proviſions, is arrived in a ſafe port.

Since our laſt arrived at a ſafe port a prize ſhip of 290 tons, mounting 14 carriage and 12 ſwivel guns, and navigated with 45 men, taken by the Cumberland privateer, belonging to this place, with the following cargo, viz. 30 pipes port wine, 4 hogſheads ditto, 4 and a half hogſheads Liſbon ditto, 166 pipes of Madeira ditto, 78 hogſheads ditto, 68 quarter caſks ditto, 300 boxes claret, 13 cheſts green tea, 4 tons pig-iron, a quantity of gin, brandy, &c.

By a perſon arrived this week from Halifax, we are informed, that Sir George Collier, in the Rainbow of 40 guns, and two other ſhips of war, were ready to ſail for England. The Hancock frigate was alſo ſoon to ſail for the ſame place, they not having a ſufficient quantity of ſtores to refit her, nor men to man her at Halifax. A ſhip was appointed and ordered to be ready to ſail for Boſton about the 10th inſtant with all the American priſoners on board. He alſo informs, that a brig arrived in about 6 weeks from England, and brought advice that Lord Stormont had received orders to demand of the French Court a number of ſhips taken by the American cruizers, to be delivered up; and that the French ports be immediately ſhut againſt all the American veſſels whatever.

Thurſday evening laſt, between the hours of 7 and 9, the ſtately edifice, built about 50 years ago at New-Boſton, by the late Peter Chaldon, Eſq; and owned by his heirs, but in poſſeſſion of John Carter, Eſquire, of Albany, was entirely conſumed by fire, which began in one of the chambers, and increaſed ſo rapidly that very little of the furniture was ſaved, it alſo communicated to the barn, which was likewiſe conſumed. Several other buildings caught fire, but were happily extinguiſhed; and if the houſes in general had not been covered with ſnow, no one could tell where the fire would have ſtopped.

PORTSMOUTH, January 20.

Laſt Tueſday arrived here the ſhip Portſmouth, John Hart, commander, in nine weeks from Bourdeaux: on his paſſage to this place, fell in with and

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

Cow, and ſecure her, [illegible] ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges paid by || ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1778.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

took the following veſſels, viz. Brig Emperor of Germany, laden with beef and butter: Brig George, laden with dry fiſh: Brig Swan, of 8 carriage guns, laden with beef, butter and herrings; and a letter of marque ſhip, New-Duckinfield, mounting twenty carriage guns, laden with dry goods, wines, &c.

By a Gentleman lately from Halifax, we have the following intelligence, that in converſation with ſome officers of the Britiſh Navy, relative to the Convention entered into by Gen. Gates, and Gen. Burgoyne; they ſaid that the Convention would not be carried into effect on the part of Gen. Burgoyne. But that Gen. Burgoyne with his army would again bear arms in America, as ſoon as they ſhould be freed from their preſent confinement. The Gentleman replied, "The Convention would be ratified by the King of Britain," and the American Congreſs." He was anſwered the King would have nothing to do with either the Convention, or Congreſs.——Quere, does not the above converſation well accord with Gen. Burgoyne's conduct at Cambridge? Why elſe ſhould he early take an opportunity to declare in black and white, that the Convention was broken on the part of the Americans; wiſdom would probably tell us, it was that he might avail himſelf of ſuch a declaration, when it ſhould ſuit his purpoſe.

Sir William Barnaby, Commander of one of the Britiſh frigates, upon the American ſtation, obſerved, that ſo long as the Americans remained united, and ſupported the credit of their money, ſo as to pay off their ſoldiers in the field, it would not be in the power of Britain to conquer them.

HARTFORD, January 27.

The Alfred Frigate, Captain Hinman, belonging to the United States, is arrived in France, where ſhe carried in and ſold two Jamaica men of conſiderable value.

PROVIDENCE, January 17.

Colonel Barton of this State, who took General Preſcot priſoner, is promoted by Congreſs, to the rank of Colonel, on the Continental Eſtabliſhment.

YORK-TOWN, February 21.

We hear that Mr. John Hall and Mr. Robert Eaſtburne, worthy citizens of Philadelphia died a few days ago in the goal of that city. A correſpondent remarks, that while every day brings us the news of ſome of our countrymen periſhing with cold or hunger in the goals of our enemies, the Britiſh and Heſſian ſoldiers *now* among us enjoy plenty, warm fires, and the benefit ariſing from their labour. Do not heaven and earth call upon us to put a ſtop to this pitiful milk and water kind of humanity, and to compel our enemies to act *juſtly* by RETALIATION?

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore, dated January 4, 1778.

"The news of General Burgoyne's defeat and ſurrender was received in France a few days before Capt. Moore ſailed, by a veſſel that was diſpatched from Boſton, and another from Salem. They received at the ſame time the account of Philadelphia being taken by General Howe.

"A very capital ſhip with a cargo of dry goods is arrived at the Eaſtern Shore, and another in York river, beſides ſeveral others at Edenton and South Key, ſo that we muſt ſhortly have plentiful ſupplies of cloathing from France. Many veſſels are bound this way from France."

EASTON, *February* 6, 1778.

Captain Gifford Dalley, of Morriſtown, informs us, that on the 2d inſtant Governor Livingſton told him, that he had received a letter from a gentleman in New-York, informing the Governor, that in a late London paper which had juſt come in, it is aſſerted, that the mob had roſe in London, had pulled down and deſtroyed Lords Bute's and North's houſes: That the mobs were frequent and violent againſt the King and Parliament: That his Majeſty was frequently inſulted, and to avoid the rage of the populace, was obliged to keep himſelf retired: That no foreign troops are coming to America: That the manufacturers ſtamp their cloths with AMERICAN LIBERTY: That ſeveral perſons ſpeaking in favour of the miniſterial meaſures, had been killed by the mobs.—— The Governor further added, that it is *reported* in New-York that Lord Chatham was offered to be at the head of Adminiſtration; which he declined, unleſs the King and Parliament would confirm the Independency of America; make peace with her at all events; and declare war againſt France.

In CONGRESS, January 2, 1778.

Congreſs having no further occaſion for the ſervice of Eſeck Hopkins, Eſq; who on the 22d of December 1775, was appointed Commander in Chief of the Fleet fitted out by the Naval Committee.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Eſeck Hopkins, Eſq; be diſmiſſed from the ſervice of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

The following account may be depended on as a fact, and ſufficiently argues the caution with which we ſhould avoid hurrying from the bed to the grave perſons who, though apparently dead, need only a little care to be reſtored to health.

THE late Sir Hugh Ackland, of Devonſhire apparently died of a fever, and was laid out as dead; The nurſe, with two of the footmen, ſat up with the corpſe. Lady Ackland ſent them a bottle of brandy to drink in the night: One of the ſervants being an arch rogue, told the other that his maſter loved *brandy* when he was alive; and, ſays he, I am reſolved *he ſhall drink one glaſs with us now he is dead*. The fellow accordingly poured out a bumper of *brandy*, and forced it down his throat; a guggling immediately enſued, and a violent motion of the neck and upper part of the breaſt. The other footman and nurſe were ſo terrified, that they ran down ſtairs, *and the brandy genius*, haſtening away with rather too much ſpeed, tumbled down ſtairs head foremoſt. The noiſe of the fall, and his cries, alarmed a young gentleman that ſlept in the houſe that night, who got up, and went to the room where the corpſe lay, and, to his great ſurpriſe, ſaw Sir Hugh ſitting upright: He called the ſervants: Sir Hugh was put into a warm bed, and the Phyſician and Apothecary were ſent for: Theſe gentlemen in a few weeks perfectly reſtored their patient to health, and he lived ſeveral years after. The above is well known to the Devonſhire people, as in moſt companies, Sir Hugh uſed to tell this ſtrange circumſtance, and talk of his reſurrection by his *brandy footman*, to whom (when he *really* died) he left a handſome annuity.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near Hanover-Town, in York county, Pennſylvania, an Engliſh ſervant man, named *Abraham Garrett*, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black hair tied, about 21 years of age; had on when he went away, a wool hat, an aſh coloured country cloth coat and jacket, with white metal buttons, tow ſhirt, leather breeches about half worn, and a pair of half worn boots; he has the two firſt letters of his name marked under the ſleeve of his coat.---Alſo a certain *Jacob Welſh*, a German, a diſtiller by trade, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high; had on when he went away, an old wool hat, a lincey jacket, with ſleeves mixed with black and white wool, tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, white woollen ſtockings, and a pair of braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have, if 10 miles from home, *Ten Dollars*, if 20 miles, *Twenty Dollars*, if 30 miles, *Thirty Dollars*, and if 40 miles, the above reward, or *Thirty Dollars* for either, and and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

¶30s CONRAD SHERMAN.

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM HALL,
At his Book Store, in Market-ſtreet, Reading,

QUARTO, octavo and duodecimo bibles; a large aſſortment of hiſtory, phyſic, and divinity; Watts's pſalms and hymns bound together or ſeparate, &c. &c. Alſo blank books, ſingle alphabets, beſt Engliſh parchment, pewter and lead ink-pots, pounce and pounce-boxes, dividers, beſt Dutch ſealing-wax, common red and black ditto, ſlates and ſlate-pencils, black lead ditto, ſand-boxes, pocket-books, battledores, quills, gilt meſſage paper, paper hangings, brown paper, &c.

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Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time, to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of laſt guinea and the … and that very flag, once the terror, now the conte… of all Europe. Do your Lord-

The Monthly Meeting for the Northern Diſtrict having had a committee appointed for the like ſervice, produced to that meeting the following report.

" In as much as divers of our members have been ſubjected to various loſſes, oppreſſions and impoſitions, under the *preſent commotions and tumults*, the committee, appointed in the 12th month laſt to preſerve a record of the ſufferings of our brethren for a faithful adherence to the cauſe and teſtimony of truth, think it right to ſubmit to the conſideration of the Monthly Meeting a general view of the ſeveral matters in
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appears freſh occaſion
and chriſtian ſympathy
ation thereon in this
Charles Weſt, John
Cowper, William Fiſh
and Henry Drinker, w
der their immediate
afford ſuch aſſiſtance a
ſituation may appear
hend it neceſſary, the
fore our Meeting for
matter, in which ou
intereſted.
6th Month 24th, 17
laſt month having ſe
of our brethren in th
ment and the ſucce
the alarming ſtretch
ſeverity which was
of William Compto
monſtrate againſt, a
arbitrary proceedings
and after diligently
proceeding an examin
diſcharge from his
certificate that there
the charge brought
Philadelphia, 7th
To the Monthly Meet
of Philadelphia to
SAMUEL S
WILLIAM C
CHARLES WE
The foregoing report was read, and conſidered, in our ſaid Meeting, and committed to the care of the Repreſentatives, to be by them laid before our Quarterly Meeting.

HENRY DRINKER, Clerk.

The amount of Friends ſufferings brought up from our ſeveral Monthly Meetings, chiefly for not bearing arms and *paying taxes for ſupporting a war againſt the Government this year*, is Four Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Five Shillings, Pennſylvania currency.

Divers Friends were impriſoned; ſome ſoon diſcharged; three continued priſoners upwards of three months, were

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on any time the enſuing Fall,

A PLANTATION, of about 150 Acres of LAND, in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, 16 miles diſtance from this city, conſiſting of 12 acres watered meadow, a valuable orchard, and the remainder cleared and woodland; being a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and in a reputable neighbourhood. The terms to be known of

Auguſt 23, 1777. ‖ GEORGE ROBERTS.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Deſerted from Capt. John Lear

YORK-TOWN.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious SPEECH---

WELL, good my Lords and Gentlemen,
I'faith I'm glad to ſee you here agen.
Our blunders yet are uncorrected,
'Tis therefore more than I expected,
And I am thrown in ſuch a fluſter,
I've almoſt loſt the power---to bluſter---
Not that I am the leaſt alarm'd,
But then, you know forewarn'd, forearm'd,
And therefore I wou'd give you notice,
That with our matters but ſo ſo 'tis.
Theſe ſame curs'd rebels ſtill hold out,
And ſurely'll give us t'other bout,
For they're become ſo monſtrous frantic,
That they have croſs'd the great Atlantic,
And hold ſo cheap our mighty pow'r,
That, faith, I fear they'll *take the Tower*.
Do they not to our noſes jeer us,
And plunder, fright, and privateer us?
Like *Thurot*, ſcare the Iriſh coaſt,
And in the channel rule the roaſt,
And by the extenſion of their ſinning,
So check our trade in Iriſh linen,
That in our ancient fair of Cheſter
A man can ſcarce lay out a teſter.
They far and wide make ſuch a clatter,
That, troth, 'tis now no laughing matter.
Part then we muſt with our grimaces,
And put on *ſerious lengthy* faces.
But come---we are not *yet* quite gone to pot---
Let's wait and ſee how *Bonny'll trot*;
Something will come from both the *Howes*,
Or neither of them's worth a louſe;
Beſides, I'll bett the beſt ſurloin
Great things are done by *Jack Burgoyne*;
I long to hear how he has threſh'd 'em,
And in his Proclamation laſh'd 'em,
For you muſt know, beſides a fighter,
He is *a moſt prodigious* writer.
But then I feel a *little* fearful;
We therefore ſhould be very careful;
And to deſtroy theſe ſons of whores,
I want ſome caſh to hire more *boors*:
In bribing too, of *Maurepas*,
Thro' fear the French ſhould clapper claw,
I've drain'd my purſe ſo very dry,
That, faith, it almoſt *makes me cry*;
Not that I care about the caſh,
For I have always held it traſh;
But then, tho' for you out *I* lay it,
It comforts me that---you muſt pay it.

Both France and Spain appear terrific,
But then *they ſay* they're both pacific,
And you muſt know that, good my Lords,
I'd better take them at their words.
That *I* am peaceful who can doubt?
They've kick'd my breech, and twigg'd my ſnout,
And you muſt every one declare it,
How *meek* and *patiently* I bear it.
Was't ever known in any reign,
So much was borne from France or Spain?
Have not the frogs of Holland croak'd?
And yet you ſee we're unprovok'd.
Indeed, we've got in ſuch a hobble,
We muſt not with our neighbours ſquabble.
And to you, I can make it known,
We'll ſpill no blood---except our own---
Leaving all foreign wars to others,
We'll ſlaughter none but ſons or brothers.
And who 'bout this can make a pother?
Don't th' Cannibals eat one another?
And ſearch the whole of God's creation,
There's none more like the Britiſh nation.

Theſe meaſures I will firm purſue,
And for aſſiſtance look to you.
But ſtill, I'll hope, the multitude
No more, their leaders will delude,
And be convinc'd, ſo *kind* I treat them,
They'll all conſent that---we ſhall eat them.
Thus, with our kindneſs overpower'd,
They'll joyful croud---to be devour'd---
Or *Hanoverian* ſpouſes prove,
The more we threſh, the more they'll love.
Thus, then, their confidence I'll gain,
And quick waſh out each bloody ſtain.
Their confidence they'll ſure ſupply
To one ſo good---ſo *confident* as I.

In CONGRESS, *December* 30, 1777.

Reſolved, That all perſons inhabitants of any of theſe United States, who have voluntarily liſted, or ſhall ſo liſt with or join the enemy of the ſaid United States, and have been or ſhall be taken in arms, be confined in cloſe goals, ſubject to be delivered up to the reſpective States, to which they reſpectively belong, to be dealt with agreeable to the laws thereof; and that the Commiſſary General of priſoners and his deputies be directed from time to time to tranſmit to the reſpective States the names of ſuch of their citizens, who have been made priſoners.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary*.

*** *All publiſhers of news-papers, both German and Engliſh, are deſired to continue the above in their papers, for ſix months.*

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY ſtout Mulatto WENCH, 16 years old; ſhe has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, can cook, waſh, and do moſt ſorts of houſe-work. Inquire of Mr. ROBERT WHITE, Tavern-keeper, in Carliſle. ¶

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a ſober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

TO be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, a very valuable tract of land, lying in Buſh-river, on the branches of Rumney-run, about 4 miles from Specutia church, and about the ſame diſtance from the tide waters of Buſh-river, Swan-Creek and the Bay, containing 350 acres, about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with Negroe quarters, corn-houſe, &c. about 50 acres of the cleared land was a maple ſwamp, as rich as any need be, having from one to five feet mould; 30 acres of it is mowable meadow, the reſt is in Indian corn and may be eaſily made meadow, 100 acres of the land not yet cleared are rich maple ſwamp, from one to five feet mould, and will never want any manure; the whole of the land may be eaſily made meadow, and the parts that want manure, may be ſupplied from the ditches that are and may be made in the ſwamp; upon the whole, it is as good a tract of land for the quantity, as any in the county. Likewiſe will be ſold with the tract of land, if the purchaſer chooſes, nine Negroes, viz. Five men, two women, one boy and one girl; alſo 150 barrels of Indian corn, 300 buſhels of wheat in the ſtack, 50 head of cattle, 50 head of ſheep, 40 head of ſwine, 5 horſes and mares, with fodder and hay ſufficient to keep the creatures over the winter; the Negroes, &c. will not be ſold until the land is ſold. Likewiſe to be ſold, a tract of land lying in the State of Virginia, on the Shanadore-river, about 10 or 12 miles below a place called Miller's-town, on the main road from Harper's-ferry on Potowmack to Carolina; it is a good place for a tavern, ſtore or a blackſmith's ſhop, there having been one of each formerly there; the tract contains 310 acres of patent land; the ſoil is good, and there were good improvements on it about five years ago. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Buſh-river, near Hartford-town, in Hartford county, Maryland.

¶30s AQUILA HALL.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.

Four Dollars reward, paid by JOHN BOYER, Butcher, in Sixth-ſtreet. ¶

Cow, and recur[illegible] ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‖ ROBERT COLLINGS, in Vine-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.